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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 :  C12P		A2	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 92/07081</b>  (43) International Publication Date: 30 April 1992 (30.04.92)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US91/07227 (22) International Filing Date: 9 October 1991 (09.10.91)		(74) Agents: HOLMAN, John, Clarke et al.; Fleit, Jacobson, Cohn, Price, Holman & Stern, The Jenifer Building, 400 Seventh Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20004 (US).	
(30) Priority data: 596,291 12 October 1990 (12.10.90) US		(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent).	
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**(54) Title:** A MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY**(57) Abstract**

The subject application invention relates to a monoclonal antibody, referred to as K1, and to uses thereof. In particular, the K1 monoclonal antibody can be used as a therapeutic targeting agent in the treatment and diagnosis of several forms of cancer.

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A MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field

The subject invention relates to a monoclonal antibody, referred to as K1, and uses thereof.

In particular, the K1 monoclonal antibody can be used in the treatment and diagnosis of several forms of cancer.

Background Information

10 Current therapies for metastatic human cancers, such as radiation or chemotherapy, center on agents that selectively kill rapidly growing cancer cells. Unfortunately, many tumors do not show an unusually fast growth rate compared to important normal 15 tissues, such as bone marrow or the epithelium of the gastrointestinal tract. An alternative group of therapeutic approaches targets unique chemical structures on the surface of tumor cells for therapy, most often employing antibodies that bind selectively 20 to these target molecules. One of these therapeutic approaches employs antibodies that are coupled to cell-killing agents, such as plant or bacterial toxins. These antibody-toxin complexes, or immunotoxins, have been shown to be capable of selectively killing tumor 25 cells in model tumor systems in tissue culture and in laboratory animals (Pastan et al., Cell 47:641-648 (1986)).

In spite of many attempts to isolate such tumor-specific antibodies for human therapy, there are 30 still very few antibodies identified that selectively bind only to tumor cells and not to other important normal tissues. Isolation of such tumor-specific

antibodies is, therefore, of importance for the application of such immuno-directed therapies.

Monoclonal antibody methodology as originally described by Kohler and Milstein (Nature 156:495-497 5 (1975) and disclosed in Koprowski et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,172,124) has allowed the isolation of antibodies in pure form for the construction of therapeutic agents. However, two problems have prevented the application of many previously isolated antibodies. First, many 10 monoclonal antibodies reactive with tumor cells also react with important normal human tissues. Secondly, many of the isolated antibodies bind to surface elements that do not efficiently mediate the entry of toxin conjugates into cells by endocytosis. The 15 present invention relates to a monoclonal antibody, K1, that selectively binds to some human tumors, but not to many important normal tissues. This antibody, when incorporated as the targeting element of an immunotoxin, also has been shown to allow efficient 20 entry of these toxic agents into cells.

An antibody reactive with an antigen shed into the plasma of patients with ovarian cancer has previously been isolated. This antibody, OC125, reactive with this shed antigen, CA125, has been 25 employed in diagnosis of primary and recurrent ovarian cancer (Bast et al., J. Clin. Invest. 68: 1331 (1981)). However, evidence indicates that the K1 monoclonal antibody recognizes an epitope on the cell surface which is entirely different from the one recognized by 30 OC125. Furthermore the antigen which reacts with K1 is not shed into plasma of patients with ovarian cancer. The lack of shedding into plasma makes K1 a much better

candidate antibody for immunotherapy, since it would not be neutralized by circulating antigen immediately upon injection into the blood stream.

All U.S. patents and publications referred to  
5 herein are hereby incorporated by reference.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The subject invention relates to a monoclonal antibody, referred to as K1, and to the uses thereof.

In particular, the antibody can be used as a  
10 therapeutic targeting agent in the treatment and diagnosis of several forms of cancers.

More specifically, the present invention relates to a hybridoma which produces a monoclonal antibody specific for a cell surface antigen wherein  
15 said antigen is characterized by expression on normal primate tissue, malignant human cultured cell lines and human tumor, and is not shed into culture media or plasma. The hybridoma cell line has the accession number ATCC HB 10570 deposited October 10, 1990.

20 The invention particularly relates to the monoclonal antibody itself which is specific for a cell surface antigen having the above properties, and which is produced by the hybridoma. The monoclonal antibody is of the IgG class.

25 The human cultured cell line referred to above is selected from the group consisting of, for example, OVCAR-2, OVCAR-3, OVCAR-4, 1847, HTB77, HeLa S3, KB, AGS and HTB103. The normal primate tissue which expresses the antigen is, for example,  
30 mesothelium. The human tumor is derived from, for example, an ovarian carcinoma, an esophageal carcinoma or a cervical carcinoma.

The present invention also includes a method of treating cancer comprising administering to a patient in need of said treatment an amount of a conjugate of the monoclonal antibody sufficient to effect said treatment.

5 The type of cancer treated may be, for example, ovarian cancer. The antibody is conjugated with, for example, a toxin, radionuclide, or chemotherapeutic agent. The antibody may also be modified to mediate cell killing.

10 Moreover, the present invention also includes a method of diagnosing cancer in a patient comprising administering to said patient an amount of the monoclonal antibody sufficient to effect said diagnosis. The monoclonal antibody may be 15 radioactively labelled. The diagnosis may be made by visualizing the presence of the radiolabel.

20 The present invention also includes a pharmaceutical composition comprising the monoclonal antibody in a concentration sufficient to inhibit tumor growth, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 Furthermore, the invention also includes a method of diagnosing cancer in a patient comprising the steps of

removing a tissue or fluid sample from said patient;

adding the monoclonal antibody to said sample; and visualizing the presence of the antibody in said sample.

30 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 represents the results of a radiolabeled antibody assay of serum samples from

patients with ovarian cancer.

K1 or OC125 was attached to microtiter wells, and samples of patient sera or culture supernatant were added using a procedure similar to that shown in Table 5 VIII. The wells were then incubated with either iodinated radioactive K1 in wells pre-treated with K1 (K1 system) or radioactive OC125 in wells pre-treated with OC125 unlabeled antibody (OC125 system). Analogous to Table VIII, supernatant from OVCAR-3 10 cultures (concentrate diluted 1:3, value divided by 2) showed binding of OC125 detected by labeled OC125 antibody. In contrast, such supernatants incubated with bound K1, then detected with iodinated K1 antibody, show no detectable signal. A CA125 purified 15 antigen standard sample shows reaction with the OC125 system, but not with the K1 system. Samples of patient sera show variable levels of signal with the OC125 system, but no signal, with the K1 system. The K1 system detects a weak signal in the trypsinate of 20 OVCAR-3 cells, where the OC125 antigen is destroyed by trypsin treatment, and shows no signal with the OC125 system. An aliquot of both labeled antibodies shows levels of radioactivity sufficient to allow adequate sensitivity.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

One manner of generating the K1 monoclonal antibody of the present invention involves immunizing a mouse, for example, with periodate-treated human ovarian carcinoma cells, and then isolating the spleen 30 cells of the mouse which are reactive with the immunizing ovarian cancer cells. Such reactive spleen cells are then fused with AG8 mouse myeloma cells in

order to create hybridomas or clones. Clones are then selected based on their ability to react with the immunizing cells. A secondary screening procedure can then be undertaken in which the clones are exposed to  
5 ovarian tumors and normal tissues. In the present case, the clones should be highly reactive with the carcinomas and non-reactive with normal human tissues. Antibody may then be obtained from the clones by ascites production in mice or by harvesting culture  
10 supernatants of the clones. The antibody may then be purified.

In order to determine the potential usefulness of the antibody, with respect to cancer treatment and diagnosis, one must establish the  
15 location(s) and distribution of the epitope which reacts with the antibody. Normal human tissues and tumors as well as normal Cynomologous monkey tissues can be utilized for this purpose.

The distribution of reactivity or location of  
20 the epitope which is reactive with the K1 antibody is shown in Table I below. In particular, Table I establishes that the K1-reactive epitope is present in the serosa in the mesothelial cells of the peritoneum, pericardium and pleura, as well as in a limited  
25 distribution in the tracheal epithelium, tonsillar epithelium and epithelium of the Fallopian tube.

TABLE I

Immunohistochemical Localization of K1 and  
OC125 in Normal Human and Monkey Tissues

<u>Normal Human Tissues</u>	<u>K1</u>	<u>OC125</u>
Liver	(-) (3/3)	(-) (3/3)
Kidney	(-) (3/3)	(-) (3/3)
Cardiac Muscle	(-) (3/3)	(-) (3/3)
Lung	(-) (6/6) (++ pericardium)	(-) (1/1) (++ pl. mesothelium + ap. bronchi)
Cerebral Cortex	(-) (1/1) (++ pleural mesothelium)	(-) (1/1)
Cerebellum	(-) (1/1)	(-) (1/1)
Spinal cord	(-) (2/2)	(-, except tht minor cell pop.) (2/2)
Pituitary	(-) (1/1)	(-) (1/1)
Bone Marrow	(-) (1/1)	(-) (1/1)
Adrenal	(-) (1/1)	(-) (1/1)
Spleen	(-) (1/1)	(-) (1/1)
Lymph Node	(-) (1/1)	nd
Skin	(-) < 2.5 µg/ml (2/2)	(-) (1/1)
Skeletal	(-) (1/1)	(-) (2/2)
Peripheral Nerve	(-) (1/1)	(-) (1/1)
Tonsil	(++ het epith.) (2/2)	(-) (1/1)
Esophagus	(-) (2/2)	(++ het epith.) (2/2)
Small Bowel	(-epith) (3/3) (++ serosa)	(-epith) (4/4) (++ serosa) (2/2)
Stomach	(-) (2/2)	(-) (1/1)
Normal Colon	(-) (2/2)	(-) (1/1)
Bladder	(-) (3/3)	(-) (3/3)
Pancreas	(-) (2/2)	(-) (2/2) (het + acini) (1/1)
Salivary Gland	(-) (1/1)	(het + acini) (1/1); (++ het ducts) (1/2)
Mammary Gland	(-) (1/1)	(-) (1/1)
Fallopian Tube	(++ epith) (1/1)	(++ epith) (1/1)
Epididymis	(-) (1/1)	nd
Thyroid	(-) (2/2)	(-) (2/2)
Parathyroid	(-) (1/1)	(-) (1/1)
Ovary	(++ serosal epith) (2/2)	(-, het + serosal epith) (2/2)
Testis	(-) (1/1) (-tunica)	(-) (except occ + cells in tunica) (1/1)
Prostate	(-) (2/2)	(-) (2/2)
Uterus	(-endom.) (1)	(++ epic.endom.) (1/1); (++ serosa) (2/2)
Trachea	(++ basal epith.) (1/1)	(++ apical epith.) (1/1)
Gall Bladder	(-) (1/1)	—

TABLE I  
(continued)

Normal Cynomolgous Monkey Tissues	K1	OC125
Liver	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Kidney	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Heart	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Brain	(-)(2/2)	(-)(2/2)
Spinal Cord	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Lymph Node	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Skel. Muscle	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Peripheral Nerve	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Esophagus	(-)(2/2)(++ serosa)	(-) except ++ serosa)(2/2)
Small Bowel	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Stomach	(-)(2/2)(++ serosa)	(-) except ++ serosa)(2/2)
Colon	(-)(1/1)(++ serosa)	(-)(1/1)
Bladder	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/2)(+ ducts)(1/2)
Pancreas	(-)(2/2)	(-)(3/3)
Salivary Gland	(-)(2/2)	(-)(1/1)
Mammary Gland	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Vaginal Glands	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Thyroid	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Parathyroid	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Ovary	(++ serosa)(1/1)	(++ serosa)(1/1)
Cervix	(++) apical gland epith(1/1)	(++) apical gland epith(2/2)
Uterus	(+ apical endon.;++serosa)(1/1)	(++) apical endon.;++ serosa)(1/1)
Thymus	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)
Trachea	(++) basal epith.;glands	(++) apical epith.;++ het glands(1/1)
Tongue	(-)(1/1)	(-)(1/1)

In order to obtain these results, immunohistochemical analysis was performed on cryostat sections of fresh-frozen tissues, post-fixed in acetone and incubated with primary antibodies at 10 µg/ml except where indicated. Labeling was then performed using affinity-purified goat anti-mouse IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase, developed using diaminobenzidine, then treated with hematoxylin followed by osmium tetroxide. (- = no localization; + = moderate; ++ strong) (x/y = X examples of this pattern seen in Y samples tested) (het = heterogeneous)

The reactivity of K1 can also be compared with that of OC125, a previously described antibody (Bast et al., J. Clin. Invest. 68:1331 (1981)). In monkey trachea, for example, the K1 antibody reacts more 5 selectively, than OC125, with the basal less-differentiated epithelial cells. Other differences between the two antibodies can also be observed with respect to the bronchi and endometrium. It should also be noted that K1 reacts strongly with mesothelium.

10 The presence of antigen epitopes, reactive with K1 or OC125, implies that when these antibodies are used in immunotherapy, these normal tissue sites might be at risk. However, the apical location of such reactive sites in intact epithelia suggests that these sites 15 would not be as accessible to the blood stream which indirectly bathes the basal surfaces of these same cells, as compared to tumor sites. The differential with K1 versus OC125 also suggests a large chemical difference in the nature of the epitopes, and perhaps 20 molecular species, reactive with these antibodies.

In order to further determine the characteristics of the K1 monoclonal antibody and therefore determine its potential usefulness as a diagnostic and therapeutic agent, different cancer cell lines may be 25 examined for reactivity with K1. (see Table II below.) For example, it has been established that various cell lines derived from ovarian, cervical and gastric tumors express the K1 epitope. These cell lines include, for example, OVCAR-2, OVCAR-3, OVCAR-4, 1847, HTB77, HeLa 30 S3, KB, AGS and HTB103 (i.e., Kato III). However, some of these cells lines (for example, 1847, AGS, Kato III) do not react with OC125.

The reaction of K1 with some cells that do not express the OC125 antigen, and the expression of the OC125 antigen on some cells that do not express the K1 antigen, suggest that the two antigens may represent 5 completely different molecules, in addition to representing different epitopes. The existence of cell lines showing homogeneous reaction with K1 suggests that some tumors *in vivo* may also show a homogeneous reaction with this antibody. A homogeneous reaction 10 with all cells in a tumor would be a great advantage for the success of immunotherapy that could kill every cell in a tumor, rather than just a subpopulation of tumor cells.

TABLE II

## Immunofluorescence Localization of K1 and OC125 on Human Cultured Cell Lines

<u>Cell Line</u>	<u>K1</u>	<u>OC125</u>
OVCAR-2 (ovarian Ca)	++	++ het(50%)
OVCAR-3 (ovarian Ca)	++ het	+++ het
OVCAR-4 (ovarian Ca)	++ het	++++ het
OVCAR-5 (ovarian Ca)	+	-
1847 (ovarian Ca)	+++	-
HTB77(SKOV3)(ovarian Ca)	++het (30%)	++het (10%)
2780 (ovarian Ca)	-	-
HTB33 (cervical Ca)	-	-
HeLa S3 (cervical Ca)	++	++
K8 (cervical Ca)	+++	-(< 5%++)
AGS (CRL 1739)(gastric Ca)	++	-
HTB103 (Keto III)(gastric Ca)	++	-
FEMX (melanoma)	-	-
HT-29 (colon Ca)	-	-
A431 (epidermoid Ca)	-	+++(<5%)
HTB20 (breast Ca)	-	-
MDA-MB-468 (breast Ca)	-	-
MCF-7 (breast Ca)	-	+++(<1%)
DU145 (prostate Ca)	-	++ het

Het = heterogeneous; (-) = negative; (+ = weakly positive; ++ = moderate; +++ = strong; +++++ = very strong).

Tumors can also be examined for the expression of K1 and OC125 reactivity and thus for the presence of antigens and more specifically, epitopes which react with these two antibodies. (See Tables III and IV below.) K1 reacts, for example, with many ovarian cancers and several other cancers such as carcinomas of the esophagus and cervix. Thus, these results also indicate that K1 and OC125 recognize epitopes that are expressed in different cells and at different levels in various tumors; thus, the two epitopes recognized by these antibodies are probably not the same.

TABLE III

## Reactivity of Human Tumors with K1 and OC125

Numbers of Tumors That Show Localization of Either K1 or OC125

<u>Tumor Type</u>	<u>Categories of Percentages of Reactive Cells in the Tumor</u>													<u>Total# of Tumors</u>	
	>95%	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	15%	10%	<5%	0%		
<u>Ovarian Carcinoma</u>															
K1	1	2	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7 (4 muc.)	19
OC125	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6 (4muc.)	19
<u>Breast Carcinoma</u>															
K1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	19
OC125	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	19
<u>Colon Carcinoma</u>															
K1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	23
OC125	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	23
<u>Esophageal Carcinoma</u>															
K1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	5	15	15
OC125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	15	15
<u>Lung Carcinoma</u>															
K1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
OC125	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3

## Other Tumors Examined

<u>Tumor Type</u>	<u>K1 Reactivity</u>	<u>OC125 Reactivity</u>
Gastric Carcinoma	(-)(4/4)	(-)(1/1)
Prostate Carcinoma	(-)(2/2)	(-)(2/2)
Cervical Carcinoma	(++) (1/1)	(++) (1/1)
Endometrial Carcinoma	(-)(1/1)	(weak het +)(1/1)

In some tumors, a single pattern was seen in >95% of cells but, because of the limited preservation in cryostat sections, it was not possible to rule out a small % of cells that might show a different intensity.

**TABLE IV**  
**Comparison of Percentage and Intensity of Reactive Cells**  
**in Individual Tumors for K1 and OC125**  
**Approx. Percentage of Cells in Each Intensity Category**

<u>Tumor No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>K1 Reactivity</u>			<u>OC125 Reactivity</u>		
		<u>+++</u>	<u>++</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>++</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ovarian Carcinomas</u>							
1	Ser. Cystad. Ca			>95		>95	
2	Ser. Cystad. Ca			>95		>95	
3	Ser. Cystad. Ca			>95		>95	
4	Ser. Cystad. Ca	80	10	10			
5	Ser. Cystad. Ca	20	40	40			
6	Ser. Cystad. Ca	10	20	70	80	10	10
7	Ser. Cystad. Ca	20	40	40	>95		
8	Ser. Cystad. Ca	40	20	40	90		10
9	Ser. Cystad. Ca	20	40	40	>95		
10	Het. to Lymph Node	20	10	50			100
11	Ser. Cystad. Ca	80	10	10	>95		
12	Ser. Cystad. Ca	30	20	50	5	40	10
		50	20	10	20	>95	
<u>Esophageal Carcinomas</u>							
13	Squamous Ca		20	10	70		
14	Squamous Ca		20	80			100
15	Squamous Ca	60	20	20			100
16	Squamous Ca			100	0	5	10
17	Squamous Ca		50	50			85
18	Squamous Ca		10	90			100
19	Squamous Ca	50	10	20			100
20	Squamous Ca		10	90			>95
21	Squamous Ca	20	10	50			100
22	Squamous Ca	20	10	50			>95
							100

In some tumors, a single pattern was seen in >95% of cells but, because of the limited preservation in cryostat sections, it was not possible to rule out a small % of cells that might show a different intensity.

Furthermore, as manifested by the results using immunofluorescence shown in Table V below, the K1 and OC125-reactive epitopes do not cross-compete for reactivity to the "other" antibody. Additionally, as shown in Tables VI and VII (below), the two antibodies do not cross-compete for binding to cells. These results clearly indicate that K1 and OC125 recognize entirely different epitopes.

TABLE V

Immunofluorescence Detection of Competition  
of Binding between K1 and OC125

Rhodamine-Labeled Antibody	Excess Unlabeled Antibody Added	Fluorescence Intensity
K1-Rhodamine	None	++
K1-Rhodamine	K1	0
K1-Rhodamine	OC125	++
OC125-Rhodamine	None	+++
OC125-Rhodamine	K1	+++
OC125-Rhodamine	OC125	0

Living OVCAR-3 cells were incubated at 4°C with rhodamine-labeled direct conjugates of K1 or OC125 antibody at 10 µg/ml alone, or following pre-incubation for 45 min. as co-incubation with unlabeled K1 or OC125 antibodies at 25 µg/ml.

TABLE VI

Radiolabeled Antibody Competition  
Microtiter Plate Assay on Cells

<u>Label</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Unlabeled Antibody Added (μg/ml)</u>	<u>CPM/Well</u>
K1- <sup>125</sup> I	K1	0	2081
		0.03	1904
		0.1	1413
		0.3	914
		1.0	719
		3.0	367
		10.0	162
		25.0	106
K1- <sup>125</sup> I	OC125	0	2015
		3.0	2062
		10.0	1993
		25.0	2158

OVCAR-3 cells attached to microtiter plates were incubated with or without various concentrations of competitor antibodies, then incubated with <sup>125</sup>I-labeled K1 antibody, washed and counted. Note that K1 antibody competes for <sup>125</sup>I-K1 binding, whereas OC125 antibody does not.

TABLE VII  
 ELISA Assay of Competition of  
 Live Cell Binding Between K1 and OC125

<u>Label</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Competitor Added (μg/ml)</u>	<u>% of Inhibition of Binding</u>
K1-PE	K1	0	0
		0.003	20
		0.01	48
		0.1	64
		1.0	83
		10.0	98
		20.0	100
K1-PE	OC125	0	0
		1.0	0
		10.0	0
		20.0	0

OVCAR-3 cells in microtiter plates were incubated with various concentrations of competitor unlabeled antibodies, then K1 antibody covalently coupled to PE (*Pseudomonas* exotoxin) was added. After washing, the PE hapten was detected using rabbit anti-PE antibody followed by goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. The plate was then developed using ABTS substrate solution, and the optical density was calculated as a percentage of inhibition of maximum binding per well. Note that K1 competes for binding of K1-PE to cells, whereas OC125 does not.

Moreover, unlike OC125, K1 does not react well with the antigen shed into the medium of ovarian carcinoma (OVCAR-3) cultured cells (Table VIII below, Fig. 1). Thus, the K1-reactive antigen does not appear 5 to be shed into the culture medium of OVCAR-3 cells. Similar results were found in assays of samples of sera from patients with ovarian cancer (Figure 1). Thus, these results imply that K1-reactive antigen is not shed from ovarian cancer cells, and makes K1 a much 10 better candidate antibody for use in immunotherapy than OC125. Also, it should be noted that purified CA125 antigen does not react with K1. CA125 is the standard antigen which reacts with OC125.

TABLE VIII  
Radiolabeled Antibody Assay of Culture Supernatant

Antibody Attached to Well	Dilution of OVCAR-3 Culture Supernatant	CPM/Well
OC125	None	16605
	1:3	15529
	1:9	7030
	1:27	2304
	1:81	703
	1:243	392
	Blank	302
K1	None	371
	1:3	392
	1:9	277
	1:27	263
	Blank	318

Unlabeled antibody (either K1 or OC125) was attached to microtiter wells. Independent ELISA assays using anti-mouse IgG - peroxidase confirmed that the same amounts of the two antibodies were attached to the wells. OVCAR-3 culture supernatant was then added at various dilutions to these wells, incubated, washed and then <sup>125</sup>I-labeled OC125 antibody was added, incubated and washed. The radioactivity in each well was then measured. Note that (CA125) antigen in the culture supernatant binds to the OC125 antibody on the plate, and this is detected with the radiolabeled OC125 antibody, whereas K1 antibody attached to the plate does not bind any antigen from the supernatant that can be detected by subsequent incubation with labeled OC125.

In addition, quantitative enzyme-linked (ELISA) immunosorbent assays of K1 and OC125 binding to OVCAR-3 cells, attached to microtiter plates, show that the addition of K1 and OC125 together produce a signal 5 greater than the value of either antibody alone over a wide concentration range (1-50 µg/ml) (Table IX below). This fact suggests that the epitopes are sufficiently physically separated enough such that both epitopes can be independently occupied simultaneously.

TABLE IX  
ELISA Assay of Additive Binding of Both K1 and OC125

Concentration of Antibodies (µg/ml)	OPTICAL DENSITY/WELL X 10 <sup>2</sup>			
	Observed K1 Alone	Observed OC125 Alone	Observed K1 + OC125	Predicted If Additive
0.3	180	238	390	418
1.0	190	264	407	454
3.0	200	264	409	464
10.0	200	289	421	489

OVCAR-3 cells are planted in microtiter wells, then incubated with either K1, OC125, or a combination of both at the same individual antibody concentrations shown. The amount of mouse antibody bound to cells was then determined by incubating with goat anti-mouse IgG-peroxidase, and the peroxidase was detected using ABTS substrate. The optical densities shown were measured at 405 nm and were adjusted to the linear range of detection for this system. Note that the quantitative amount of antibody bound per cell is consistent with values expected if both antibodies bind to completely physically separate sites.

Thus, the results of Tables V-IX indicate that K1 reacts with an epitope completely different and 25 physically separate from the OC125 epitope. Furthermore, the differences in the reactive antigen between K1 and OC125 indicate that, in spite of the similarity in their expression in normal tissues and some tumors, the two antigens may represent two 30 entirely different molecules which would have different utility in immunotherapy. CA125, by its property of being shed into the sera of patients, is useful for

serum diagnostic purposes, but this same property makes it less useful for immunotherapy because of the neutralization of therapeutic antibody conjugates by this circulating antigen. K1, therefore, represents a 5 much better candidate for immunotherapy because its reactive antigen remains associated with the tumor cell, and allows targeting to the living cell that could mediate selective cell killing by an immunotoxin. If the two antigens are located on completely different 10 molecules, then K1 may be more amenable to the isolation of the gene responsible for antigen expression, yielding a new set of potentially useful reagents.

Previous attempts at isolation of the gene for the 15 CA125 antigen have been unsuccessful, possibly because the antigenic epitope reactive with OC125 antibody has a large amount of carbohydrate as part of its structure. Such carbohydrate additions would be missing in bacterial systems that would have to be used 20 to isolate the gene responsible for CA125 expression. The gene responsible for K1 antigen may not require additional carbohydrate or other post-translational modifications missing in bacterial expression systems and, thus, K1 antibody may be useful for the isolation 25 of the structural gene for the K1-reactive antigen. Expression of such a gene could allow the preparation of pure antigen, the isolation of second generation monoclonal antibodies to different epitopes on the antigen molecule, and the availability of reagents for 30 genetic screening for this antigen gene in the different tumor samples.

Other results examining the properties of the K1 epitope have shown that it can be removed from cells by trypsin treatment. Periodate treatment of cells reduces reactivity with OC125, but slightly increases 5 reactivity with K1. Protein immunoblots of cell extracts, OVCAR culture supernatants and purified CA125 antigen show a high molecular weight (>200 kDaltons) smear on SDS-gel blots that reacts with OC125, but this same region shows no reaction with K1. Thus, it is not 10 yet clear what the exact chemical nature of the K1 antigen is. However, the chemical nature or structure of the K1 antigen is clearly different from CA125.

In view of the above discussion, it is clear that K1 will be useful in the treatment and diagnosis of 15 several types of cancer. The K1 monoclonal antibody recognizes an epitope expressed on the surface of a significant number of common human ovarian, cervical and esophageal tumors, for example. Furthermore, the only significant normal tissue reactivity of this 20 antibody appears to be with the mesothelium of the serosal surfaces of the peritoneum, pleura, and pericardium. This suggests that toxic side-effects of immunotherapy using K1 may be relatively minor. Furthermore, these sites can be evaluated in pre- 25 clinical testing because of the cross-reactivity of this antibody with normal monkey tissues.

More specifically, K1 can be used as a targeting mechanism for directed cancer therapy in the construction of immunotherapeutic agents including, but 30 not limited to, conjugates of K1 with toxins, radionuclides, or chemotherapeutic drugs. Genetic manipulations of the antibody structure can also be

undertaken including changing the constant regions of the antibody to human or other species constant regions. Thus, the immunotherapeutic conjugates could therefore contain either the natural form of the 5 antibody or the genetically altered form thereof. Additionally, fusion proteins can be developed utilizing cloned variable region genes for the K1 antibody.

Substitution of human IgG constant regions in the 10 K1 mouse antibody gene, for example, would create a human-mouse chimeric antibody that would be more useful in mediating antibody-directed cell killing in human patients with an intact immune system, a potentially less toxic form of immunotherapy when compared with 15 immunotoxins. Fusion proteins produced in bacterial systems would be much less expensive to manufacture in large amounts.

K1 may also be used as a targeting mechanism for immunodiagnostic assays such as imaging of tumor masses 20 using radioactive imaging techniques. In addition, the expression of the antigen reactive with K1 might prove useful as a diagnostic tool in immunohistopathology for the diagnosis of tumor origins and tissue distributions of metastases. More specifically, immunohistochemical 25 pathologic diagnosis may be made in or using tissue sections (e.g., biopsies) or cytological preparations (e.g., Pap smears, ovarian cancer effusions, etc.). Other diagnostic uses might include locating tumors using radioactive labeling of K1 antibody on a 30 macroscopic scale at the time of surgical exploration.

The present invention can be illustrated by the use of the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLE IProduction of the K1 Antibody

The human tumor cell lines OVCAR-2, 3, 4, and 5, KB, AGS, MCF-7, HT-29, MDA-MB-469, DU145, HTB20, and 5 HTB33 have been previously described (Hay et al., American Type Culture Collection Catalog Of Cell Lines and Hybridomas, 6th Ed. (1988)). Mice were tolerized to normal human kidney membranes (Matthew et al., J. Immunol. Methods. 100:73-82 (1987)). They were then 10 immunized with OVCAR-3 cells (Willingham et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:2474-78 (1987)). However, the cultured cells were treated with periodate. This periodate treatment was performed to link anti-mouse IgG to the surface of these cells in a strategy to 15 improve targeting of immunizing antigens to mouse antibody-bearing lymphocytes. Spleens from immunized mice were removed and the suspended spleen cells were selected for reactivity to OVCAR-3 cells prior to fusion by a panning method. The selected spleen cells 20 were fused with AG8 mouse myeloma cells, and the resulting clones were screened two weeks later employing the ScreenFast (Life Technologies, Ind., Gaithersburg, MD) large scale screening chamber using rhodamine indirect immunofluorescence on living OVCAR-3 25 cells. Selected clones were secondarily screened using peroxidase immunohistochemistry on cryostat sections of human tumors and normal tissues. One clone, K1, was selected that reacted with ovarian cystadenocarcinomas and did not react with normal liver, kidney, colon, 30 small bowel, bone marrow, cerebellum, lung, heart or cerebral cortex. This clone was originally an IgM antibody clone, that was converted to an IgG variant

following subcloning using a panning-isotype switching method (Chang et al. (in preparation)).

After re-cloning, the resultant isotype of the K1 hybridoma was determined to be mouse IgG<sub>1k</sub>. Antibody 5 was produced from the IgG clone using either ascites production in mice or harvests of culture supernatants, and purified using a protein A FPLC affinity column.

EXAMPLE II

10      Use of Peroxidase Immunohistochemistry To Demonstrate The Distribution Of The Epitope Reactive With The K1 Antibody

Samples of fresh-frozen human and Cynomologous monkey normal tissues, as well as human tumor samples, were cryostat sectioned, mounted on glass coverslips 15 and processed for peroxidase immunohistochemistry as previously described (Willingham, FOCUS 12:62-67 (1990)) using K1 as the primary antibody. The localization of reactive antigen in various tissues was detected using the peroxidase substrate reaction with 20 diaminobenzidine. This example demonstrated the localization of reactive antigen in the lining mesothelium of the peritoneum, pleura, and pericardium in both human and monkey tissues. Reactive antigen was also found in lesser amounts in the epithelia of the 25 trachea, tonsil and Fallopian tube. In human tumor samples, reaction with K1 was found in tumors derived from ovary, esophagus, and cervix and to a lesser extent in tumors derived from breast and colon.

EXAMPLE III

**Examination of Different Cancer Cell Lines  
For Reactivity With the K1 Antibody  
Using Immunofluorescence**

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5       Living human cultured tumor cell lines were washed free of culture medium and incubated at 4°C with monoclonal antibody K1 (1 $\mu$ g/ml) in buffered saline. After washing, the bound antibody was detected by incubating cells in rhodamine-conjugated goat anti-  
10 mouse IgG antibody, then fixed in formaldehyde and viewed using an epifluorescence microscope as previously described (Willingham, FOCUS 12:62-67 (1990)). Cells showing strong reactivity with K1 antibody included, for example, KB, HeLa S3, OVCAR-3,  
15 AGS, Kato III, and 1847 cells.

EXAMPLE IV

**Direct Competition Assays  
For K1 Epitope Reactivity**

Living OVCAR-3 cells were incubated at 4°C with  
20 rhodamine-labeled direct conjugates of antibody K1 or antibody OC125 (10  $\mu$ g/ml) in the presence or absence of excess unlabeled competitor K1 or OC125 antibody (25  $\mu$ g/ml), having preincubated the same cells with the same unlabeled competitor antibody prior to this  
25 incubation. After this step, the cells were washed, fixed in formaldehyde and viewed using epifluorescence microscopy. K1-rhodamine showed strong labeling in the absence of competitor antibody or in the presence of OC125 as a competitor, but no labeling when K1 was used  
30 as a competitor. Conversely, OC125 showed strong labeling in the absence of competitor or in the presence of excess K1 competitor antibody, but no labeling when OC125 was used as a competitor. This result indicates one example of the lack of cross-  
35 reactivity between the OC125 and K1 epitopes.

23/1

International Application No: PCT/ /

**MICROORGANISMS**Optional Sheet in connection with the microorganism referred to on page 3 & 25, line 18 & 1 of the description:**A. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT:**Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet Name of depository institution <sup>4</sup>:

AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION

Address of depository institution (including postal code and country) <sup>4</sup>:

12301 Parklawn Drive  
 Rockville, Maryland 20852  
 United States of America

Date of deposit <sup>5</sup>:

10 October 1990

Accession Number <sup>6</sup>:

HB 10570

**B. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS** <sup>7</sup> (Leave blank if not applicable). This information is continued on a separate attached sheet **C. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE** <sup>8</sup> (If the indications are not for all designated States)**D. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS** <sup>9</sup> (Leave blank if not applicable)The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later <sup>10</sup> (Specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")**E.**  This sheet was received with the International application when filed (to be checked by the receiving Office)

  
 (Authorized Officer)
 The date of receipt (from the applicant) by the International Bureau <sup>11</sup>

wsb

(Authorized Officer)

CLAIMS:

1. A hybridoma which produces a monoclonal antibody specific for a cell surface antigen wherein said antigen is characterized by expression on normal primate tissue, malignant human cultured cell lines, and human tumors,  
and is not shed into culture media or plasma.
2. A monoclonal antibody specific for a cell surface antigen wherein said antigen is characterized by expression on normal primate tissue, malignant human cultured cell lines, and human tumors,  
is not shed into culture media or plasma,  
and wherein said monoclonal antibody is of the class IgG.
3. The hybridoma of claim 1 wherein the malignant human cultured cell line is selected from the group consisting of OVCAR-2, OVCAR-3, OVCAR-4, 1847, HTB77, HeLa S3, KB, AGS and HTB103.
4. The monoclonal antibody of claim 2 wherein the malignant human cultured cell line is selected from the group consisting of OVCAR-2, OVCAR-3, OVCAR-4, 1847, HTB77, HeLa S3, KB, AGS and HTB103.
5. The hybridoma of claim 1 wherein said human tumor is derived from an ovarian carcinoma, an esophageal carcinoma or a cervical carcinoma.
6. The monoclonal antibody of claim 2 wherein said human tumor is derived from an ovarian carcinoma, an esophageal carcinoma or a cervical carcinoma.
7. The hybridoma of claim 1 wherein said normal primate tissue is mesothelium.
8. The monoclonal antibody of claim 2 wherein said normal primate tissue is mesothelium.

9. A hybridoma cell line of the accession number ATCC HB 10570.

10. A monoclonal antibody produced by the hybridoma of claim 1.

5 11. The monoclonal antibody of claim 2 wherein said antibody is K1.

12. Use of a conjugate of the monoclonal antibody of claim 2 for the treatment of cancer.

10 13. Use according to claim 12 wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

14. Use according to claim 12 wherein the antibody is conjugated with a toxin, radionuclide, or chemotherapeutic agent.

15 15. Use according to claim 12 wherein the antibody is modified to mediate cell killing.

16. Use of the monoclonal antibody of claim 2 for the diagnosis of cancer.

17. Use according to claim 16 wherein the monoclonal antibody is radioactively labelled.

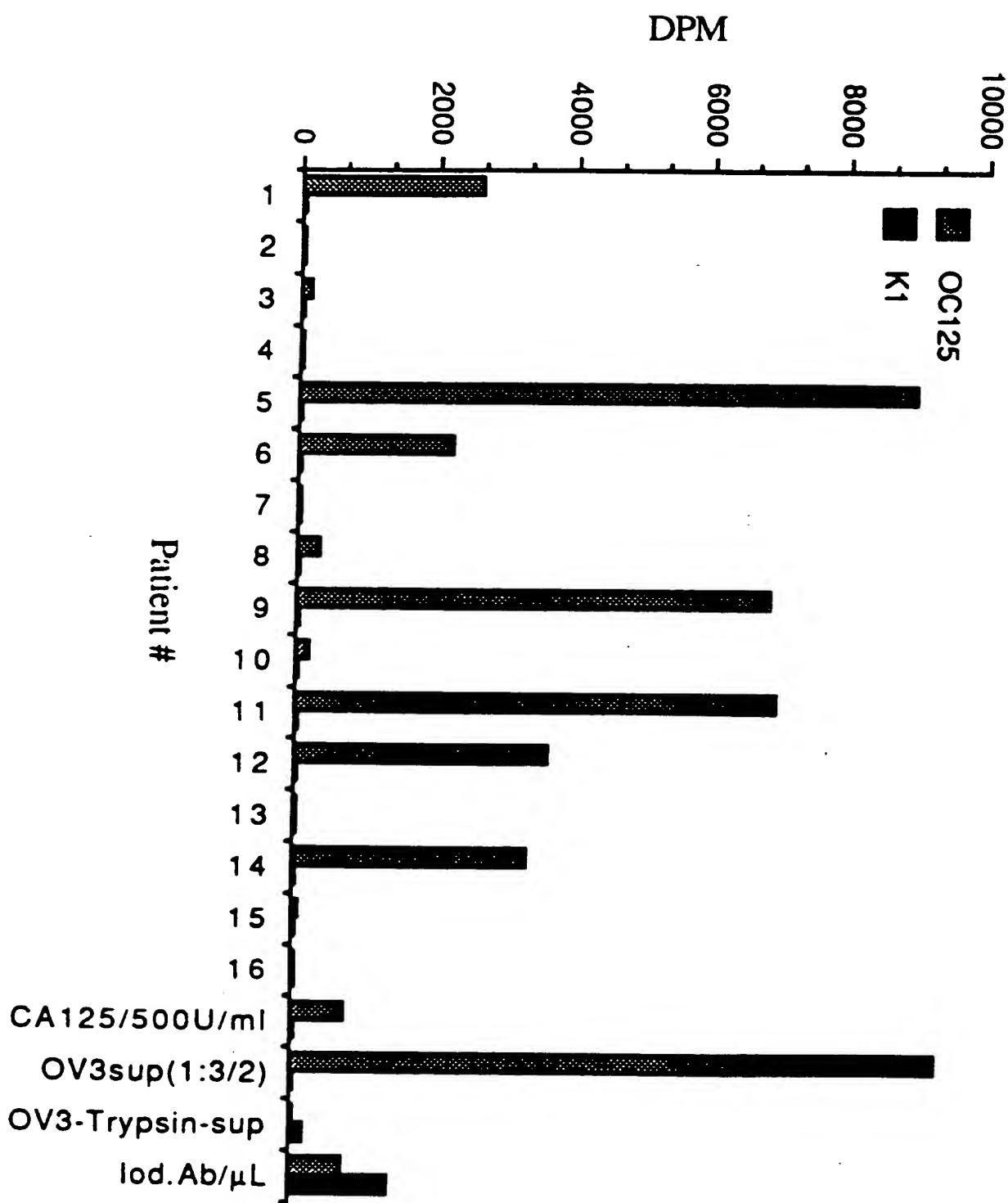
20 18. Use according to claim 16 wherein said diagnosis is made by visualizing the presence of the radiolabel.

25 19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the monoclonal antibody of claim 2 in a concentration sufficient to inhibit tumor growth, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 20. Use of the monoclonal antibody of claim 2 for the diagnosis of cancer wherein

30 a tissue or fluid sample is removed from a patient the monoclonal antibody of claim 2 is added to said sample, and

the presence of the antibody in said sample is visualized.



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